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Under the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995, no persons are required to respond to a collection of information unless it displays a valid OMB control num RECEIVED Docket Number (Optional) PRE-APPEAL BRIEF REQUEST FOR REVIEW CENTRAL FIAX CENTER IDF 1398 (4000-00700) OCT 215 2005 Filed Application Number I hereby certify that this correspondence is being facsimile transmitted to the USPTO or deposited with the United States Postal Service with sufficient postage as first class mall in an envelope addressed to "Mall Stop AF, Commissioner for October 27, 2000 09/698,729 Patents, P.O. Box 1450, Alexandria, VA 22313-1450" [37 CFR 1.8(a)] 10-25-2005 First Named Inventor Brandon Camp Signature Art Unit Examiner Typed or printed 2127 Kenneth Tano Edith S. Shek name . Applicant requests review of the final rejection in the above-identified application. No amendments are being filed with this request. This request is being filed with a notice of appeal. The review is requested for the reason(s) stated on the attached sheet(s). Note: No more than five (5) pages may be provided. I am the applicant/inventor. assignee of record of the entire interest. **Grant Rodolph** See 37 CFR 3.71. Statement under 37 CFR 3.73(b) is enclosed. Typed or printed name (Form PTO/S8/96) attorney or agent of record. (972) 731-2288 50,487 Registration number Telephone number attorney or agent acting under 37 CFR 1.34. Registration number if acting under 37 CFR 1.34 NOTE: Signatures of all the inventors or assignees of record of the entire interest or their representative(s) are required. Submit multiple forms if more than one signature is required, see below*.

This collection of Information is required by 35 U.S.C. 132. The information is required to obtain or retain a benefit by the public which is to file (and by the USPTO to process) an application. Confidentiality is governed by 35 U.S.C. 122 and 37 CFR 1.11, 1.14 and 41.6. This collection is estimated to take 12 minutes to complete, including gathering, preparing, and submitting the completed application form to the USPTO. Time with vary depending upon the individual case. Any comments on the amount of time you require to complete this form and/or suggestions for reducing this burden, should be sent to the Chief Information Officer, U.S. Patent and Trademark Office, U.S. Department of Commerce, P.O. Box 1450, Alexandria, VA 22313-1450. DO NOT SEND FEES OR COMPLETED FORMS TO THIS ADDRESS. SEND TO: Mail Stop AF, Commissioner for Patents, P.O. Box 1450, Alexandria, VA 22313-1450.

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forms are submitted.

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REASONS FOR REQUESTING PRE-APPEAL BRIEF REVIEW

Claims 1-21 are pending and are set out in pages 2-4 of the response to office action filed on May 10, 2005.

By the office action of August 1, 2005, the Examiner has finally rejected Claims 1-21 under 35 USC § 103(a). More specifically, claims 1-6 and 21 stand rejected under 35 USC § 103(a) as being unpatentable over Klein (U.S. 5,835,763) in view of Priven (U.S. 5,327,559). Claims 7-18 stand rejected under 35 USC § 103(a) as being unpatentable over Klein in view of Priven and Swartz (U.S. 6,625,651). Claims 19-20 stand rejected under 35 USC § 103(a) as being unpatentable over Klein in view of Priven and Panikatt (U.S. 6,349,333). Thus, claims 1-21 stand or fall on the application of *Klein* and *Priven* to claim 1.

Improper Rejection

The claimed invention is a software method for administrating batch jobs on a computer or a computer network. A batch job is a computer program that performs a repetitive, lowpriority task that typically requires no external input. Batch jobs are commonly used to run periodic (e.g. daily, weekly, or monthly) reports, update data, backup data, or sort data. One of the limitations of batch jobs is that they are written in a computer language (SQL, C++, Cobol, etc.) that is specific to the database that the batch job accesses. Because computer networks typically contain various different types of databases, the computer networks typically contain batch jobs written in various different computer languages. Prior batch jobs administrators have had difficulty administering batch jobs in various different computer languages on a single network. The present invention solves this administration problem by creating a languageindependent capsule around each batch job so that the batch jobs appear to be in the same language to the batch job administrator, thereby improving system stability and performance.

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Claim 1 is not obvious in view of *Klein* and *Priven* because *Klein* and *Priven* fail to teach or suggest every claimed limitation. The requirements for establishing a *prima facie* case of obviousness are well established:

To establish a prima facie case of obviousness, three basic criteria must be met. First, there must be some suggestion or motivation, either in the references themselves or in the knowledge generally available to one of ordinary skill in the art, to modify the reference or to combine reference teachings. Second, there must be a reasonable expectation of success. Finally, the prior art reference (or references when combined) must teach or suggest all the claim limitations. The teaching or suggestion to make the claimed combination and the reasonable expectation of success must both be found in the prior art, and not based on Applicants' disclosure. MPEP § 2142 citing In re Vaeck, 947 F.2d 488, 20 USPQ2d 1438 (Fed. Cir. 1991) (emphasis added).

Claim 1 reads:

1. A method for processing a batch job, comprising:

wrapping the batch job to create an application programming interface for communication with a batch framework, the batch framework comprising a batch dispatcher class, and the batch dispatcher class further comprising a method to execute the batch job; and

invoking the batch framework according to a predetermined schedule via execution of a command line parameter, wherein the method provides for efficient reuse of programming code and platform independence by encapsulating the batch job and providing a uniform application programming interface for an application processing the batch job according to the method.

First and foremost, the Examiner cannot meet the third prong of the obviousness test because *Klein* and *Priven* do not teach or suggest the limitation of invoking a batch framework according to a predetermined schedule via execution of a command line parameter. The Examiner contends that "*Klein* [] teaches using a command line parameter for a batch framework (col. 9, lines 60-63, col. 10, lines 25-32)." Specifically, *Klein*, col. 9, lines 60-63 and col. 10, lines 25-32 read:

ThreadName – This parameter specifies the name given to a thread, that is, it specifies the name of the batch job that will perform the function of the thread. This name follows the platform's standard convention.

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JOBQ - This particular parameter provides the name of the batch submission system that the thread job is submitted to in the format that follows the platform's standard convention.

JOBD - This parameter provides the name of the batch job description that describes the thread job in the format that follows the platform's standard convention.

As explained by Klein in col. 9, lines 14-16, the ThreadName, JOBQ, and JOBD are constants and parameters used by a user's computer program. They are data fields that have fixed or variable values throughout the execution of a user's program. The ThreadName, JOBQ, and JOBD are not located in a command line and do not cause the execution or invocation of the batch framework. By contrast, the command line parameter recited in claim 1 is a string of text commands that is passed to the command interpreter for execution of a program, namely invocation of the batch framework. Clearly, the cited sections of Klein do not teach or suggest the limitation of using a command line parameter to invoke a batch framework according to a predetermined schedule. In fact, both Klein and Priven are completely silent as to the use of a command line parameter to execute any aspect of their inventions, much less to execute the invocation a batch framework according to a predetermined schedule. In contrast with Klein and Priven, claim 1 specifically recites the limitation of invoking a batch framework according to a predetermined schedule via execution of a command line parameter, which is not taught or suggested by Klein and/or Priven. Because Klein and Priven fail to teach or suggest a limitation in claim 1, the Examiner is unable to meet the third prong of the obviousness test and, consequently, cannot make out a prima facie case of obviousness.

Secondly, the Examiner cannot meet the third prong of the obviousness test because Klein and Priven do not teach or suggest the limitation of the batch framework comprising a batch dispatcher class, and the batch dispatcher class further comprising a method to execute the batch job. The Examiner has acknowledged that Klein does not teach using classes to dispatch

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batch jobs. See August 1, 2005 Office Action, paragraph 5. The use of a class comprising a method to execute the batch job is fundamental to the architecture and functionality of Applicants' claimed invention, and the absence of such an important element cannot be readily dismissed. Klein does not teach or suggest the use of a class comprising a method to execute the batch job - in contrast, Klein employs a complicated array of threads and queues to achieve an entirely different purpose, namely the conversion of synchronous processing to asynchronous processing. The Examiner points out that Klein teaches a method to execute a batch job at col. 11, lines 7-11 and col. 5, lines 49-54, but such a method is employed in the overall thread/queue architecture and in no way relates to using classes to dispatch batch jobs. Respectfully, the Examiner's reliance on Priven does not make up for the deficiencies of the primary reference, Klein. Assuming for the sake of argument that Priven teaches that it is well known to use object oriented programming with classes and an API to dispatch the batch jobs, such general disclosure does not teach or suggest the batch framework comprising a batch dispatcher class, and the batch dispatcher class further comprising a method to execute the batch job, nor does it provide the requisite suggestion or motivation to alter the fundamental thread/queue architecture of Klein to arrive at the limitation of the batch framework comprising a batch dispatcher class, and the batch dispatcher class further comprising a method to execute the batch job. Because Klein and Priven fail to teach or suggest a limitation in claim 1, the Examiner is unable to meet the third prong of the obviousness test and, consequently, cannot make out a prima facie case of obviousness.

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Summary

Applicants submit that the ground for rejection is improper because the cited prior art fails to teach or suggest the claimed limitations. Consequently, the Examiner is unable to present a prima facie case of obviousness as required by 35 USC § 103(a) and the applicants request that the rejection be withdrawn and the pending claims allowed.

Date: 10/25/05

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Respectfully submitted, CONLEY ROSE, P.C.

Grant Rodolph Reg. No. 50,487

ATTORNEY FOR APPLICANTS

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Under the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995, no persons are required to respond to a collection of information unless it displays a valid OMR control number Effective on 12/08/2004. Complete if Known Fees pursuant to the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2005 (H.R. 4818). RECEIVED 09/698,729 Application Number TRANSMITTA **CENTRAL FAX CENTER** October 27, 2000 Filing Date For FY 2005. Brandon Camp First Named Inventor **DET** 2.5 2005 Kenneth Tang Examiner Name Applicant claims small entity status. See 37 CFR 1.27 2127 Art Unit TOTAL AMOUNT OF PAYMENT (\$) 500.00 Attorney Docket No. IDF 1398 (4000-00700) METHOD OF PAYMENT (check all that apply) Credit Card Money Order Other (please identify): Check None ✓ Deposit Account Deposit Account Number: 21-0765 Deposit Account Name: Sprint For the above-identified deposit account, the Director is hereby authorized to: (check all that apply) ✓ Charge fee(s) indicated below Charge fee(s) indicated below, except for the filing fee Charge any additional fee(s) or underpayments of fee(s) ✓ Credit any overpayments under 37 CFR 1.16 and 1.17 WARNING: Information on this form may become public. Credit card information should not be included on this form. Provide credit card information and authorization on PTO-2038. **FEE CALCULATION** 1. BASIC FILING, SEARCH, AND EXAMINATION FEES **SEARCH FEES EXAMINATION FEES FILING FEES Small Entity Small Entity Small Entity** Fee (\$) Fees Paid (\$) Application Type . Fee (\$) Fee (\$) Fee (\$) Fee (\$) Fee (\$) 300 200 500 100 Utility 150_ 250 200 100 100 50 130 65 Design Plant 200 100 300 150 160 80 300 600 Reissue 150 500 250 300 0 0 Provisional 200 100 0 0 Small Entity 2. EXCESS CLAIM FEES Fee (\$) Fee Description <u>Fee (\$)</u> Each claim over 20 or, for Reissues, each claim over 20 and more than in the original patent 50 25 100 Each independent claim over 3 or, for Reissues, each independent claim more than in the original patent 200 180 360 Multiple dependent claims Total Claims HP=21 Multiple Dependent Claims Extra Claims Fee (\$) Fee Paid (\$) 50.00 Fee (\$) _ - 20 or HP = HP = highest number of total claims paid for, if greater than 20 Fee (\$) 200.00 Extra Claims Fee Paid (\$) • 3 or HP = HP = highest number of independent claims paid for, if greater than 3 3. APPLICATION SIZE FEE If the specification and drawings exceed 100 sheets of paper, the application size fee due is \$250 (\$125 for small entity) for each additional 50 sheets or fraction thereof. See 35 U.S.C. 41(a)(1)(G) and 37 CFR 1.16(s). Number of each additional 50 or fraction thereof Fee (\$) Fee Paid (\$) Extra Sheets 0.00 / 50 = O (round up to a whole number) x Fees Paid (\$) 4. OTHER FEE(S) Non-English Specification, \$130 fee (no small entity discount) 0.00 500.00 Other: Notice of Appeal SUBMITTED BY Telephone (972) 731-2288 Signature (0 Name (Print/Type)

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